



SYLLABUS OF POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PGDRD)

For Academic Session 2017-18

Programme Objective:

1. The Programme has been framed to provide an understanding and experience of different aspects of Rural Development.
2. It is to provide a holistic perspective of schemes/programmes of central govt. in general and state govt. in particular.
3. It is innovative, skill and employment oriented to attract bright students to the discipline of rural development. Thus, ensuring University – Industry interface under CSR Programme.

Duration: 1 Year and 6 months

Total Credits: 48

Course Code	Course Title	Credits
Semester -1		
RD-01	Rural Society	6
RD-02	Rural Development in India	6
RD-03	Rural Social Problems	4
Semester -2		
RD-04	Rural Development Institutions & Entrepreneurship	6
RD-05	Rural Resource Management	6
RD-06	Rural Development in Odisha	4
Semester - 3		
RD-07	Soft Skill Development	4
RD-08	ICT and Geo – Informatics for Rural Development	4
RD-09	Communication and Extension in Rural Development	4
RD-10	Project Work	4

RD-01: Rural Society		6 Credit
Block – I: Rural Sociology		
Unit - 1	Emergence - social and intellectual background	
Unit - 2	Nature, scope and importance	
Unit - 3	Introduction of Rural Sociology in India	
Unit - 4	Significance of Rural Sociology in Indian context	
Block – II: Village Community		
Unit - 1	Definition and characteristics of Village Community	
Unit - 2	Factors affecting Village Community and its changing features	
Unit - 3	Rural-Urban Contrast	
Unit - 4	Rural-Urban Continuum	
Block – III: Rural Social Structure and Institutions		
Unit - 1	Rural Social Structure: Caste and Class	
Unit - 2	Rural Social Institutions: Family	
Unit - 3	Rural Social Institutions: Marriage	
Block – IV: Caste System		
Unit - 1	Caste and Economic Inequalities	
Unit - 2	Jajmani system	
Unit - 3	Changing labour market	
Block – V: Social Research in Rural Sector		
Unit - 1	Types of Data :Primary and Secondary	
Unit - 2	Techniques of data collection – Census and Sampling	
Unit - 3	Different types of Sampling	
Unit - 4	Tools of Data collection – Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Case-study.	
Block – VI: Project Work		
Unit - 1	Evaluation of Rural Development Programmes using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Methodology.	
Unit - 2	Field visit / Village Immersion	
Unit - 3	Report Presentation (Project Guidelines and Synopsis)	

RD-02: Rural Development in India		6 Credit
Block – I: History of Rural Development in India		
Unit - 1	Experiments with Rural Developments during Colonial period and Independent India	
Unit - 2	Community Development Programme	
Unit - 3	Land Reforms, Green Revolution and Cooperative Movement	
Block – II: Rural Development and Regional Disparity		
Unit - 1	Problem, Needs and Approaches: Supply driven Rural Development, Sustainable Rural Development, Participatory Rural Development	
Unit - 2	Gandhian Model of Development and Socialist model of development	
Unit - 3	Rural Development in Indian Five Year Plans	
Block – III: Approaches to Rural Development in India		
Unit - 1	Broad Front Approach-Sectoral Approach-Participatory Approach-Area Approach-Target Group Approach- Integrated Approach-Gandhian Approach and its current relevance	
Unit - 2	Technology Missions for rural Development - Drinking Water – Sanitation - Communication - Oilseeds	
Unit - 3	Wasteland Development	
Block – IV: Rural Development Programmes in India		
Unit - 1	IRDP, TRYSEM, MGNREGA, SGSY, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Livelihood Mission, Health Mission, Self Help Group Movement, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(PMGSY)	
Unit - 2	Watershed Programmes and Sustainability	
Block – V: Concept and Importance of Gender Studies		
Unit - 1	Concept of gender, Social and economic status of women in India, Gender discrimination	
Unit - 2	Women and natural resource management, Women in agriculture	
Unit - 3	Issues of gender equity in rural areas, Practical and Strategic Needs of women	
Unit - 4	Concept and Significance of Gender Sensitization	
Block – VI: Women and Development in Rural Society		
Unit - 1	Women in Rural Society and their roles: Reproduction, Production and Community Management	
Unit - 2	Gender needs in Rural Society, Women in Development	
Unit - 3	Gender and development	

RD-03: Rural Social Problems	4 Credit
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Block – I: Rural Poverty	
Unit - 1	Types of Poverty in rural India
Unit - 2	Causes and Consequences of Poverty in rural India
Unit - 3	Anti – Poverty Programmes launched by the Government: Success and Failures
Block – II: Rural Illiteracy and Health Problems	
Unit - 1	Educational problems- Enrolment, Retention and Drop out
Unit - 2	Educational neglects and its changing scenario in the context of Right to Education (RTE)
Unit - 3	Health Scenario of rural India: MMR, IMR and Sex Ratio
Unit - 4	Health neglect and its changing scenario in the context of government programmes- NRHM and ICDS
Block – III: Rural Unemployment	
Unit - 1	Types of Unemployment in rural India
Unit - 2	Causes and Consequences of Unemployment in rural India
Unit - 3	Employment Generation Programmes launched by the Government: Achievements and Failures
Block – IV: Rural Social Problems	
Unit - 1	Domestic Violence against Women
Unit - 2	Casteism
Unit - 3	Dowry System
Unit - 4	Alcoholism
Unit - 5	Crime
Unit - 6	Corruption
Unit - 7	Rural Indebtedness

RD-04: Rural Development Institutions & Entrepreneurship		6 Credit
Block – I: Institutions of Rural Development		
Unit - 1	Panchayat Raj Institutions(PRIs): Evolution – Structure-Functions	
Unit - 2	73rd Constitutional Amendment Act – Devolution of Powers and Functions to PRIs	
Unit - 3	Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Rural Development, Participatory development	
Unit - 4	Cooperative Institutions: Concept and Principles of Cooperation, Types and working of Rural Cooperatives: Credit Cooperatives, Marketing Cooperatives, Dairy Cooperatives, Weavers Cooperatives	
Block – II: Planning for Rural Development		
Unit - 1	Types, Level and Functions of Planning	
Unit - 2	Decentralization of Planning	
Unit - 3	Micro level planning	
Unit - 4	Block and District Level Planning- Strategies for Sustainable Development	
Block – III: Institutional Linkages for Rural Development		
Unit - 1	Institutional Linkages for Rural Development – Need for Readjustment of Rural Development Strategies – Right to Information Act and Rural Development	
Unit - 2	Community Based Organizations (CBOs): Watershed Committees-Village Forest Committees-Water Users Associates- Integration of CBOs with PRIs-Role of CBOs in Sustainable Rural Development	
Block – IV: Rural Economy		
Unit - 1	Agrarian economy and rural livelihood, Features of rural economy and recent changes	
Unit - 2	Rural market and Problems of Food Security	
Unit - 3	Income generation programmes	

Unit - 4	Impact of Industrialization in rural India
Block – V: Rural Industrialization and Entrepreneurship	
Unit - 1	Concept of Rural Industrialization, Importance of Rural Industrialization for Rural Development, Gandhian Approach to Rural Industrialization, Appropriate Technology for Rural Industries
Unit - 2	Concept, Characteristics and Types of Entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurship and Rural Industrialization; Development of Rural Entrepreneurship in India; Factors promoting entrepreneurship; Problems and Prospects of Rural Entrepreneurship in India
Unit - 3	Problems and prospects of Women Entrepreneurship
Block – VI: Diversification of Rural Economic Activities	
Unit - 1	Livestock economies - Livestock resources and their productivity - White revolution - Fishery and poultry development
Unit - 2	Forestry, Horticulture and Floriculture
Unit - 3	Issues and problems in rural Industrialization and development of Agro-based industries
Unit - 4	Rural Non-farm Sector

RD-05: Rural Resource Management		6 Credit
Block – I: Rural Physical Resources		
Unit - 1	Land resources in rural India- Land use pattern, land legislations and their impacts	
Unit - 2	Water resources in rural India-uses of water resources, water policies and their impacts	
Unit - 3	Forest resources in rural India-uses of forest resources and Forest policies and their impacts	
Unit - 4	Energy resources, policies and their impacts on rural life	
Block – II: Rural Environment Problems		
Unit - 1	Factor affecting the Ecological setting of rural environment	
Unit - 2	Population Explosion	
Unit - 3	Pollution – Air Pollution, Water Pollution & Soil Pollution	
Unit - 4	Depletion of Natural Resources, Resource crunch and their impact on Sustainable Development in rural India	
Block – III: Approaches to Resource Management		
Unit - 1	Ecological Approach, Economic approach, Ethnological Approach	
Unit - 2	Natural Resource Management for Rural Development,	
Unit - 3	Natural resource governance, community participation and NGO & civil society intervention, Skill and capacity building for Natural Resource Management	
Block – IV: Backward area Development Programme		
Unit - 1	Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput(KBK) Region	
Unit - 2	Tribal Area Development Programme(TADP)	
Unit - 3	Hill Area Development Programme(HADP)	
Unit - 4	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	
Block – V: Development Programmes for Women		
Unit - 1	SHG and Micro-finance; Savings and Credit as an Instrument of Self-help promotion among rural Women	
Unit - 2	Experiences of GRAMEEN; SEWA; MYRADA.	
Block – VI: Inclusive Development		
Unit - 1	Social Inclusion	
Unit - 2	Financial Inclusion	

Unit - 3	Development programmes for SCs, STs & Persons with Disability (PWD)
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RD-06: Rural Development in Odisha		4 Credit
Block – I: Evolution of Rural Development in Odisha		
Unit - 1	Evolution of Rural Development in Odisha - Introduction of Decentralized Planning in the state of Odisha	
Unit - 2	Planning structure for Pro – poor Development in Odisha	
Unit - 3	Resources at Gram Panchayat level	
Unit - 4	Schemes for Gram Panchayat Planning	
Block – II: Rural Development Administration in Odisha		
Unit - 1	Structure and Function of Rural Development Administration at the State, District and Block level	
Unit - 2	Role of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)	
Unit - 3	Role of Integrated Tribal Development Agency(ITDA)	
Unit - 4	Role of Modified Area Development Agency(MADA) and Micro Projects	
Unit - 5	Functioning of Schemes at DRDA level	
Block – III: Developmental Sectors in Odisha		
Unit - 1	Developmental Sectors-Agriculture sector, Industry sector, the Services sector and Social sector	
Unit - 2	Plans for Poverty termination – Biju KBK Plan, Revised Long Term Action Plan(RLTAP),Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana	
Block – IV: Legal Provisions and Programmes of Rural Development		
Unit - 1	Legal provisions – PESA Act, MGNREG Act, Forest Resources Act	
Unit - 2	Programmes – SGSY,NRLM-Odisha, Housing schemes for Rural Poor – Mo Kudia & BPGY	
Unit - 3	Other State schemes-GGY,FCA,TSC,BRGF,MGNREGS – Odisha, CC Road and Drinking Water Supply scheme	

RD-07: Soft Skill Development		4 Credit
Block – I: Introduction to Soft Skills		
Unit - 1	Communication Skill	
Unit - 2	Presentation Skill	
Unit - 3	Time Management Skill	
Block – II: Personality Development		
Unit - 1	Body Language and Etiquettes	
Unit - 2	Group Discussion and Interview Skill	
Unit - 3	Preparation of C.V. / Resume	
Block – III: Fundamentals of Computer Application		
Unit - 1	Introduction to computer, its components and functions, Data Storage: Primary and Secondary storage, Introduction to various computer devices such as keyboard, mouse, printers, disk files, floppies etc	
Unit - 2	Operating Systems (MS - Windows)	
Unit - 3	MS-Office - MS Word, MS Excel and Power Point	

RD-08: ICT and Geo – Informatics for Rural Development		4 Credit
Block – I: Geographical Information System (GIS)		
Unit - 1	Definition of GIS, Concept of Space and Time, Spatial data	
Unit - 2	Map Projection and Datum	
Unit - 3	Domains of Spatial information system, Components of GIS (/Hardware, Software,	

	Data, People and Process)
Unit - 4	GIS Functionalities for end user / system (Data Acquisition, Data Input, Data Management, Data Analysis, Data Modeling and Data Output); Web based GIS Technology
Block – II: Remote Sensing	
Unit - 1	Introduction to Remote Sensing, Fundamentals of Remote Sensing, Electromagnetic Radiation, Electromagnetic Spectrum, Energy interaction with Atmosphere, Energy interaction with Earth Surface, Platform and Sensors
Unit - 2	Characteristics of Image, Image Interpretation and Analysis – Visual Image Interpretation & Digital Image Processing
Unit - 3	Microwave Remote Sensing
Unit - 4	Scenario of Indian Remote Sensing Satellites in future
Block – III: Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in Rural Development	
Unit - 1	Natural Resource Management
Unit - 2	Watershed Management
Unit - 3	Rural Infrastructure Management
Unit - 4	Disaster Management

RD-09: Communication and Extension in Rural Development		4 Credit
Block – I: Basic Principles and Techniques of Communication		
Unit - 1	Meaning, Concept and Functions of Development Communication	
Unit - 2	Development Communication and Development Journalism	
Unit - 3	Different Communication Channels	
Unit - 4	Use of Communication Channels for Rural Development	
Block – II: Extension : Concepts, Philosophy and Approaches		
Unit - 1	Concepts, Philosophy and Principles of Extension	
Unit - 2	Historical Development and Rural Extension in India	
Unit - 3	Rural Extension through ICAR	
Unit - 4	Extension Methods	
Block – III: Planning Communication – Extension Support for Rural Development		
Unit - 1	Communication Support	
Unit - 2	Extension Management	
Unit - 3	Organisational Communication	
Unit - 4	Communication Strategies for Rural Development - Media Mix for Rural Development - Audio – visual aids in proper sequence - Cross-media approach - Media forum - Using Social Media for rural development	

Objective of the Project Work:

Course: X (Project Work) is one of the integral part of the Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Rural Development (PGDRD). Students are free to select any topic for project work related to Rural Development. This will help in acquiring better understanding and conceptual clarity in the socio - economic problems prevailing in rural areas and finding out the potentials as the solution to the problems. The objectives section defines both the short-term and long-term objectives that are necessary for realization of project goal. It is also desirable to define the project objective in relation to the developmental goals, i.e., at mission, programme and project level. The objectives set out needs to be **SMART**.

Specific: What the project wants to achieve must be stated clearly not in ambiguous terms.

Measurable: Achievements must be quantifiable and capable of being measured.

Achievable: The objectives should be achievable and attainable.

Realistic: Should be possible realistically achieving the objectives within the available resources.

Time bound: The time frame specified for achieving set objectives.

Steps involved in the finalization of the topic of the Project:

Project is an important element of developmental programmes. It generally refers to new tasks undertaken by an individual or organization in order to achieve a specific goal. Every project from conception to completion passes through a series of sequential phases. There is no universal consensus on the number of phases in a project cycle. However, typically a project consists of four phases - conceptualization, planning, execution and termination. Thus, there are certain steps involved in carrying out the project work which are enumerated as follows:

1. **Selection of the topic:** The student should select a topic related to different aspects of rural development. You should consult your Supervisor before finalizing the topic.
2. **Consultation with Supervisor for preparing project proposal / Synopsis:** Once the topic has been chosen, you should discuss it with your Supervisor assigned to you by your Study Centre. You may prepare your project proposal / synopsis in about 800 - 1000 words to receive remarks from your Supervisor.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROJECT REPORT

The research synopsis is the plan for your research project. It provides the rationale for the research, the research objectives, the proposed methods for data collection and recording formats and/or questionnaires and interview guides. The synopsis is based on the information provided by the supervisor(s) and by secondary sources of information. In the final report you will present the results of your data collection and elaboration, with the discussion and the conclusion. The full synopsis should be maximum 800 - 1000 words, excluding appendices.

Following is the chapterization for the project proposal/synopsis:

- **Topic Headline:** This should be brief and self-explanatory. It should relate directly to the main objective of the proposed research. A more specific and descriptive sub-title can be added if necessary, for example to indicate the main methodology that will be applied. The title of the final report can be different from the working title of the synopsis.
- **Introduction:** Here you should introduce the main problem, set it into context and introduce the particular niche within the main subject area that you will work with. For example, the main subject area could be deforestation and the Introduction would then briefly argue why it is relevant to be concerned with deforestation – to whom it is a problem and why. The niche could be the role of small-scale farmers in deforestation processes in mountain areas. Justification for the niche should also be included in the Introduction. 'Justifying' a research problem means providing information documenting that both the main problem and the specific niche are of relevance to others than yourself, such as the scientific community and stakeholders. A research problem can be, for example, a gap of knowledge, an unexplained observation, something not yet analysed (using this systematic, with this level of detail, from this particular angle), or something that does not

fit traditional beliefs (Rienecker and Jørgensen, 2006). The information you provide as documentation for the existence and relevance of the problem should primarily be scientific peer reviewed literature. Newspaper articles, blogs and a lot of material from the internet are not subject to quality control and are therefore considered less trustworthy.

- **Review of the Literature:** Review of literature is a collective body of works done by earlier researchers and published in the form of books, journals, articles. It helps in generating ideas and developing significant questions for the research work.
- **Significance of the study:** The rationale for carrying out the particular project is explained here.
- **Objectives of the study:** These should be identified on the basis of the problem analysis. That means, after reading the problem analysis it should be immediately clear that the choice of objectives is relevant and justified. The objectives should focus on concepts and problems mentioned in the problem analysis. Each research proposal should contain one overall objective describing the general contribution that the research project makes to the subject area as well as one or more specific objectives focusing on discrete tasks that will be achieved during the research. The overall objective may be something that the study will contribute towards but not solve/finish; the overall objective should not be a compilation of the specific objectives.
- **Hypothesis of the study (If any):** These are predictions of the outcomes from the study. It is useful at the outset to specify the hypotheses in terms of the assumed relations between variables so as to clarify the position and pre-understanding of the researcher. If statistical tests are to be conducted formulation of hypotheses is a crucial element of the research design. Hypotheses can be derived from theory, experience or knowledge concerning contextual factors. In purely quantitative, deductive research hypotheses are tested statistically, whereas in qualitative, inductive research hypotheses are not formulated.
- **Research Methodology (includes data collection process & statistical process):** Methodology includes Sample, Tests/Tools, and Statistical Analysis. The size and nature of the sample will depend on the topic selected. Tests/ tools are to be selected based on the objectives of the research. The data collected with the help of the tests/ tools is then analyzed by using appropriate statistical techniques.
- **Limitations:** Although the specific or immediate objectives may be quite narrow, they could probably imply much more data collection and analysis than possible for a thesis. To demonstrate a good overview of the general subject area it should be specified what aspects will not be addressed and how this will limit conclusions. It is important to not (only) mention that due to time constraints a limited number of observations/measurements/interviews will be conducted.
- **References:** References of books to be enlisted for reference. These should be alphabetically listed.

While the above format is normally followed, it is not necessary that the same chapter scheme is used for all topics. Synopsis writing is undertaken after the topics choice is completed. Therefore, an in depth discussion should take place between the learner / student and the academic counsellor / supervisor before finalization of the topic.

SUBMISSION OF THE PROJECT REPORT

Finally, you are expected to submit a properly typed (double-space) and bound report of about 60-70 pages in A-4 size paper to your concerned study centre through the Supervisor.